

between Russia, Germany and Turkey...  
...the English philosopher, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy" written in 1621 referred to coffee as follows:

"The Turks have a drink called coffee which they sip up hot,"  
"Because they find by experience that it helpeth digestion and promoteth alacrity."

All of which applies to the delicious coffee served at CHILDS— and more,  
For, being enriched with creamy milk, it nourishes as well as stimulates.

...the details of Deputy Felix Louville's measure were published in The New York Herald of Paris they aroused a storm on both sides of the Atlantic. M. Louville later declaring that he intended merely to provide former enemy bankers a foothold in French financial affairs. American bankers are known to have protested at being included in this category, and to have drawn attention to the fact that the United States places no obstacles in the way of legitimate firms opening branches there.

In the case of the art dealers, the Chamber committee declared them to be also worthy of exemption, as they were undeniably useful to French interests.

"We shall fight with all our might, of course, against any political concessions. We shall not admit the existence of any zones of influence or any scheme to make Turkey a European colony. We want an independent and strong Turkey. Although we claim no share in the Mosul oil district, yet we have protested to Ankara against what we regard as too great a foreign influence in railway concessions in eastern Turkey."

"For Russia, freedom of the straits is vital, as they are the key to our house. We oppose turning them over to the League of Nations because of its organization of bourgeois States, from which we cannot get a fair deal."

**May Put Off Capitulations.**  
The Allies, fearing that the question of capitulations may be the most trouble, already are talking of waiving the questions here, each nation to take up the rights of its citizens in Turkey in separate treaties. If this is decided upon it will remove one of the questions in which the Americans are chiefly interested.

Nobody is deceived by the Turks' conciliatory move concerning the boundaries in Europe, now under discussion. Their demand to-day is still for a plebiscite in western Thrace, though the Allies practically have refused it. The Turks themselves have proposed, however, a demilitarized zone on either side of the frontier, with the provision that Turkish sovereignty shall be recognized on the Turkish side of the boundary.

The question still is under discussion in a sub-committee headed by the French General Weygand, with which Joseph G. Drew, Minister to Switzerland, and Secretary F. Lamont Bellin of the Paris Embassy will sit as observers for America.

The Americans are keeping absolutely quiet on these matters, but Ambassador Richard W. Child, at luncheon to-day with Lord Curzon, went over carefully in detail all the points of the memorandum sent by Secretary of State Hughes respecting American desires, and afterward pronounced the conversation most satisfactory, intimating that Lord Curzon had assured him of England's complete sympathy.

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## 'TIGER' SAYS ALLIES MUST REMAIN FIRM

Tells Boston He Asks Only Warning to Germans Peace Must Last.

## BIG SPECTACLE STAGED

Former Premier Cheered at New Haven, New London and Providence.

## 'TOO NEAR END TO LIE'

Asserts His Policy Toward Germany Is Same as During War.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Clemenceau came to Boston to-day and found the "Athens of America," such was his compliment, wired ahead from the train—quite as interested in him as New York has been. In fact the fuss over him was considerably greater here than there, numerically speaking. Missioner of Peace, he was made the center of the biggest military spectacle New England has seen since Joffre visited Boston. The Government and the State turned out all the martially caparisoned soldiers and sailors that are available in these parts. Part of them lined the streets along which the procession moved and the rest were in the procession.

The route covered several miles, from the South Station to Francis Lee Higginson, Jr.'s, home on Commonwealth avenue, with stops at the City Hall, the State House and the Public Library. Clemenceau had been expected to say nothing except a brief how-do-you-do. He was to save himself for his address in Tremont Temple to-morrow afternoon. But he talked to the crowds at both the State House and the City Hall. This makes four speeches to-day, for from the rear platform of his train on the way up he said a few words to Yale students who howled the "Tiger" yell at him in New Haven, and to 2,000 persons gathered in the station shed at Providence. The octogenarian is starting his tour with the dash of a political campaigner.

**Gets Flap and Razor.**  
At City Hall Mayor Curley presented to Clemenceau two tokens of remembrance in the name of the city. One was a silk flag of France, borne by eight Massachusetts veterans who won the Croix de Guerre. The other was in a mystifying black box. The Mayor called saying what it was except that it was of metal "as pure as your love for France—gold" and that it bore the insignia of the Tiger.

Opening the box, Clemenceau, astonished, amused and delighted, found a gold safety razor. Thus does Boston preserve its reputation for practicality.

Clemenceau possibly needed a new razor, for when he landed in New York scratches attributable to a dull blade were to be observed on his cheeks. There are five places in the set he received to-day, and each is engraved with his initials and the head of a tiger.

The Governor of the State, Channing Cox, received Clemenceau at the State House. The Lieutenant-Governor, Alvin T. Fuller, went to the station to welcome him in the name of the Commonwealth. Many of Boston's notables were members of the citizens' committee headed by Mr. Higginson, who is a baker and who has known the French statesman for years. In every way full justice was done to the occasion, and there was a line of automobiles at the end of the parade in which the guest of honor rode stopped in front of the public library and he heard 2,000 flag waving school children packed on the library steps singing the "Marseillaise."

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## EGYPTIANS SIDE WITH TURKS IN DEPOSITION OF SULTAN

Should British Attempt to Restore Mohamed VI. Such Action Would Stir Up Worst Moslem Revolt Known—England's Step Resented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. LAUSANNE, Nov. 23.—The two Egyptian nationalist delegations here, which are making a common cause to obtain the complete independence of Egypt, have joined in a telegram to Ankara expressing felicitations upon the election of new Caliph. According to the Nationalists the former Sultan will no longer be recognized as the head of the Moslem church in Egypt, and should the British seek to place him in such a position, there, as rumored, they say it will stir up the worst Moslem revolt this far known.

The Egyptians, they insist, resent the British mixing of Moslem religious questions, as has been done in the case of the ex-Sultan. The telegram dispatched to Ankara congratulates the Caliph upon his inspiring victory and thanks them for the fact that the Turks are standing for Wilson's principle of self-determination at Lausanne, for all countries detached from Turkey, and the message conveys the hope that the conference will accept that principle, in order to lift the yoke of British imperialism from Egypt.

In taking the former Sultan to Malta side, something like a flower of romance.

An unsentimental photographer let loose another flashlight beam, Clemenceau went right on.

"I ask nothing. Don't forget there is a time in the life of a man when he can't lie because he is too near the end and must be disinterested. I am. I will not forget that we fought together with England and America. I said after the war was over, in our House of Representatives that my policy would be the same as in war—to keep America, France and England together. That's my mission."

"It is more difficult for England with her old traditions to cooperate with us but with America this should not be so. If we have treaty troubles I don't think any one should be severely blamed for it. But you went away and left us alone. That is your business, but matters have not been going quite as right as they ought to. But there was Germany, which could not be forgotten. Germany has great power of recovery. She showed it after Jena. She don't pay the reparations and she don't pretend she is going to."

**Welcomed by Governor.**  
At the State House were more soldiers and a gallant display of battle flags. Clemenceau was taken into a round table which is called the Hall of Flags, where many State dignitaries, including Gov. Cox, were waiting. A young man in horizon blue uniform was led to the red carpeted dais. He was a blind French veteran, Guy Envin, a student in the Harvard Law School. Clemenceau grasped his hand and said something in French which made the veteran's face light up.

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Gov. Cox, who speaks with the fervor of an evangelist, linked the name of Clemenceau with that of Joffre and Foch, whom the city and State had entertained.

"Massachusetts welcomes you, sir, who through four terrible years of war upheld the courage of a nation and who led us people to victory. So long as Massachusetts holds in honor, veneration and gratitude the name of the brave, she will hold in honor the name of the brave and true endures, Massachusetts will hold in honor, veneration and gratitude the name of the brave and true endures, Massachusetts will hold in honor, veneration and gratitude the name of the brave and true endures."

Clemenceau was so affected by this greeting that for a moment he could hardly be heard. Then he said: "I am but an old scattered thing which is spending its remaining forces," he said, "I come with a message of peace for the world. If I had some earlier it would have been with a message of war."

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## RUSSIA BACKS TURK IN MOSUL OIL CLAIM

Moscow Envoys Also Demand Ally Have Control of Straits.

## TWO WORK TOGETHER

Gather Discontented Elements of Europe and Asia About Them.

## DANGER SEEN IN BLOC

Lausanne Delegates Discuss Delaying Capitulations Problems.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. LAUSANNE, Nov. 23.—Turkey and Russia are here to make common cause against the other nations of Europe. There is no longer any doubt about that. Behind them also, it appears from what is happening in Lausanne, they have gathered as auxiliaries all the discontented elements in the countries now under European control in Asia and Africa. The delegations from these countries are meeting constantly under the tutelage of the Turks. Unless the Turks can be detached from the Russians by the most expert maneuvering, the situation, as is becoming evident every day here, bristles with dangers such as never confronted the Paris peace conference.

Evidence that the Turks and the Russians still are in a working alliance appeared to-day, both in the activities at their headquarters and in the statements of Ismet Pasha and Vorovsky, head of the Rome mission of the Soviet, sent here by George Tchitcherine as the advance guard of the Moscow delegation.

Russia is out to obtain a regime for the straits that would give control absolutely to Turkey, though providing for a so-called freedom. The straits, under the Russian plan, would be closed to all warships save those of Turkey, and the same ruling apparently would apply to fortifications. The Russians also are pledged to support the Turkish demands for Mosul and the concession the Turks already are bargaining about over oil.

**Ismet Tells of Treaty.**  
Ismet Pasha broke his silence to-day, saying among other things that Turkey had a treaty with Russia, about which there is no secret, and intended to stand by it. This treaty provides for the present working alliance to obtain satisfaction of Turkish Nationalist claims. The Turkish delegate said also that Turkey wanted to call in outside capital to exploit the Mosul oil regions, but did not intend to favor any particular nation.

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## Pope Orders German to Accept Cardinalate

ROME, Nov. 23 (Associated Press).—Father Ehrle, the learned German Jesuit and former librarian at the Vatican, who recently refused a Cardinalate, has been ordered by Pope Pius to accept the honor. The Pontiff recognized the priest's extreme modesty as his reason for refusal, but ruled that he was bound by his oath of obedience to accept the Red Hat.

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Providence also saluted the pilgrim with song. Many French Canadians work in the mills of Rhode Island and they and their women folk, several thousand, were at the station. Many were members of the Alliance Franco-Belge de Woonsocket. When Clemenceau appeared they sang "Marseillaise" and then a version of "Madelon," with his name substituted for that of the lady. Brown University students sandwiched peace for the world. If I had some earlier it would have been with a message of war."

**Praises America's Record.**  
He continued with eloquent praise of America's record in the war. But his voice carried so slight a distance that many persons abandoned the attempt to listen. In the State House corridors girls could be heard talking and the buzz, reaching the hall of flags, served further to muffle Clemenceau's remarks. He spoke of Germany and the warlike intentions of her bellicose faction.

"I don't say they are preparing for war to-morrow. It may not come to-morrow, but that doesn't mean that it cannot come. Russia is in a state of anarchy and has got to keep on in a much shorter time than we foresee. We may see something at once that will bring us to arms."

In the breakfast fashion of New York. From the State House Clemenceau rode along Beacon street, Arlington street and Commonwealth avenue and through Dartmouth street to the Public Library, where the school children were gathered.

**Union of Allies.**  
In his speeches he did not depart from the line of thought of his New York appearances. But he somewhat elucidated his appeal for a reunion of the United States, France and Great Britain in the cause which he thinks was abandoned after the war when he said: "I want you to understand that there is no entente in Europe unless America is in it. We have broken down German tyranny. We cannot keep it down unless Germany understands that if she comes again she will find there the same soldiers before her. Let her know the union is the same and peace will be preserved. Here is my message. What we